REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,916.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1874.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	
Second do.	,,	2 8
Third do.	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander W. STARRATT, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Madras	10
,, Carwar	27	,, Cocanada	12
,, Narrakal	July 1	,, Vizagapatam	13
,, Alleppy	1	,, Bimlipatam	13
,, Tuticorin	3	,, Coringa	14
,, Colombo	4	,, False Point	15
,, Galle	5	Arrives at CALCUTTA	17
,, Negapatam	6		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at those ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

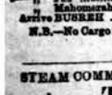
The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSHREH	20
,, Kurrachee	6	,, Fao	20
,, Guadur	6	,, Bushire	22
,, Muscat	8	,, Bahrein	22
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Lingah	26
,, Lingah	12	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Bushire	14	,, Muscat	30
,, Koweit	16	,, Guadur	Aug. 1
,, Fao	17	,, Kurrachee	4
,, Mahomerah	18	Arrive BOMBAY	7
Arrive BUSHREH	17		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. NAILOR, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st, of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0-0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	£ 4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 9

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 13
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA, (2,708 Tons, and 530 H.P.,) Captain A. Coleman, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer, to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,333 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 26th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,760 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early next month. This Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 2 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£53 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 6th June 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PARANA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Parana.

Bombay, 17th June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW "ATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Two Safes each containing 27 bolts of Canvas.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving Bomb y.

Few articles of carved blackwood household furniture, such as round, pier, and writing tables, conversation, and reclining couches easy, and drawing-room chairs, ottoman, whatnot, sideboard, carpet, a double light hanging argand lamp, bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, towel horses, glass and crockeryware, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 English-built Miniature Brougham.
1 Geer Cow and Heifer Calf, seven weeks old.

BENNETT & C.

Bombay, 19th June 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BOMBAY CLUB.
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
AND THE BURLESQUE OF LURLINE.

SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S COMPANY
WILL APPEAR AT POONA
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
BEGINNING ON MONDAY, 22ND JUNE,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8 ; commence at 9.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Traveller's Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

RAIN GAUGES.

Of simple construction and guaranteed accuracy.

OZONOMETER CAGES
OZONE TEST PAPER.
With graduated scale of colours.

BAROMETERS.

Mercurial and Aneroid ; the latter from pocket size up to the 8 inch dial.

THERMOMETERS.

A very large variety, for ordinary or observatory purposes. The fullest assortment of the above instruments by Casella, Troughton and Simms, and other first-rate makers.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

UNITED SERVICE BITTERS.

FOR its bracing TONIC PROPERTIES and fine full AROMA, this Bitter has obtained much favour. It is recommended as considerably superior to ANGOSTURA as a trial will demonstrate.

PER PINT, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned.
They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :

SHERRY—Reform	Per dozen Rs.	15
,, Virgin	,,	17
,, Diamond	,,	21
,, Amontillado	,,	28
PORT—Double Diamond	,,	22
CATALAN—White	,,	21
CLARET—St. Julien	,,	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	,,	23
CHABLIS—Superior	,,	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	,,	30
,, Pints	,,	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	,,	30
,, Pints	,,	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	,,	19
,, Heynard's	,,	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	,,	24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN,
T. BLANEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).—Until further Notice the FARES between COLABA and the FORT, and PYDHOWNIE and the FORT will be TWO ANNAS only.

B. WHITMAN, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th June 1874.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 per Share of the Capital of the Company has been made PAYABLE, at the Registered Office of the Company, on or before SATURDAY, the 4th day of July 1874, from which date Interest at the rate of 9 annas per cent. per mensem will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Nicol's Building, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 17th June 1874.

ROWLAND & CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

HAVE just received a Fresh Stock of Patent Horse Clippers, Clark's and Harris's Harness Composition, Jet, Saddle and Bridle Stain and Polish, Hoof ointments, Matchless Kid Reviver, Plate Powder, Composition for softening Leather, Sup. rior Neat's foot Oil, Metropolitan Polish, Elastic Waterproof Varnish, and the Celebrated Vacuum Oil Blacking never before imported to Bombay. It is an excellent Oil, rendering the Harness Leather Soft as New.

19, MEADOW STREET,
AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

TABLE LINEN.

MR. NEUBERG begs to inform his Constituents, and the Public in general, that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT in Bombay for the SALE of the well-known TABLE LINEN, &c., &c., manufactured at the GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE, and solicits the favour of their Orders for the same.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.			DIAMOND PATTERN.		
6 ft. by 6 each	Rs.	4 14	6½ ft. by 6½ each	Rs.	4 4
7 ,, by 7 ,,	,,	6 0	6 ,, by 8 ,,	,,	4 10
7 ,, by 9 ,,	,,	7 12	6 ,, by 9 ,,	,,	5 4
8½ ,, by 8½ ,,	,,	8 0	7½ ,, by 7½ ,,	,,	5 0
9 ,, by 12 ,,	,,	10 4	8 ,, by 8 ,,	,,	6 0
8½ ,, by 15 ,,	,,	15 0	7½ ,, by 12 ,,	,,	8 0
10 ,, by 10 ,,	,,	12 8	7½ ,, by 13 ,,	,,	8 12

TABLE NAPKINS.

20 in. by 20 per doz.	Rs.	4 8	20 in. by 20 per doz.	Rs.	3 12
24 ,, by 24 ,,	,,	5 8	24 ,, by 24 ,,	,,	4 12

TOWELS.

32 inch by 32	per doz.	Rs.	8 8
34 ,, by 34	,,	,,	9 8
32 ,, by 45	,,	,,	11 0

COUNTERPANES SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
&c. &c. &c.

FOR CASH ONLY,

J. NEUBERG,
AGENT,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a complete Copy of "THE BIRDS OF INDIA" by JERDON. Apply to H. C. E. WENDEN, Sholapur.

A CUP OF TEA or a CUP OF HOT COFFEE, in five minutes, at BAPTY'S Fort Shop, Elphinstone Circle.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECK JEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE,

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

SOUNDY, & Co.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.'s
Celebrated Sporting Guns and Rifles, and Patent Side Motion Gun.
Also GUNS and RIFLES, by
LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS,
PIN or CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADERS, ROOK or SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS, MARTINI HENRY RIFLES.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

To the Queen and Royal Family ;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment) ;
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

Prize Medalist of the London, Dublin, and Paris Exhibitions.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

Manufactory and City House—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
West End Establishments—25, OLD BOND STREET, and 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Calendars, &c.	Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. Benson, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

Artistic Gold Jewellery, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

Presentation Plate.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. Benson for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

Silver and Electro-Plate in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 25 (TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES) per SHARE has this day been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

11th March 1874.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
ON THE ART UNION PLAN,
Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,
IN AID OF
A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.
(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PROUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIQUIDATOR has been authorized by the Court of Chancery to DISPOSE of, by SALE or otherwise, the OUTSTANDING CLAIMS upon CONTRIBUTORIES, and I am prepared to enter into negotiations with that object.

Steps have been taken to prevent the Claims becoming barred by the Statute of Limitation.

LANCELOT FLETCHER,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th June 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS was held at the LONDON TAVERN, on the 14th April, 1874.

The New Assurances effected during the past year amounted to over £300,000 on 654 lives. The superior class of the Assurances was shown by the fact that the average age was only 34; the average amount of each policy being £470.

The Bonus declared last year gave the Shareholders an addition to their Capital of 20 per cent., and they now received 6 per cent. as against 5, whilst the Policy-holders received a reversionary addition of 1 per cent. per annum.

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PELLY & Co.,
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Bombay, 8th June 1874.

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*** T. V. and Co. being agents for the Surveyor General keep stock of most of the Maps of this side of India prepared at the Surveyor General's Office, including the G. T., the Survey Maps, Sind Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Circars, &c., &c., &c.

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SECOND EDITION OF
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FOR JUNE, 1874.

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CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.

ESTABLISHED IN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH JUNE, 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, Surats heavy, sales 12,000 bales, Reuter's spot quotations showing a decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Good Fair Ginned Broach and Mid Orleans, other descriptions unchanged. This morning's market opens quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 7,000, yesterday's receipts at the American ports being 2,000 against 3,000, exports to Great Britain 1,000 against 3,000 on the corresponding date last year. Mid Uplands in New York is still quoted at 17¼c. per lb.

Consols this morning open at 92⅝, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes have advanced to 94¼; Bar Silver is still quoted at 58¾d.

The Produce Markets generally seem strong, the extreme ease in money doubtless exercising a strengthening influence. Coffee is reported active and advancing, quotations showing an improvement of 1s. per cwt.; Seeds are quoted 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; and Cocoanut Oil 5s. to 10s. per ton higher.

Yesterday's allotments of the Council drafts on India gave £119,000 to Calcutta, and £80,000 to Bombay, at an average of slightly under 1s. 10⅛d. per rupee, showing no material alteration on the last fortnightly biddings.

Reuter's statement of the shipments of Piece Goods for India during the past fortnight shows comparatively large supplies of Grey Goods both for Bombay and Calcutta, small shipments of Twist for both places, and moderate quantities of Colored and Printed Cottons.

Business here continues perfectly stagnant, and it is difficult to say which branch of trade shows least life. Exports are stopped by the state of the weather, and imports of all kinds are very difficult of sale. In Sterling Exchange to-day no change whatever can be noticed, 6 months' sight quotations being:—Bank Bills 1s. 10¾d.; Credits 1s. 10¾d.; Documents 1s. 10 15-16d. per rupee. Money continues to manifest an easier tendency, telegrams from Calcutta advising a reduction of one per cent. in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount, making their minimum two per cent under the Bank of Bombay's nominal quotations. The position occupied by the latter institution as compared with the open market seems somewhat anamolous, to say the least of it, and is rendered still more inexplicable by the fact of their own working rates being two per cent. under the official quotations.

Government Paper is still very flat owing to continued dull advices from Calcutta, closing quotations being:—Fours Rs. 102½; Fours and a half Rs. 101½; Fives and a half Rs. 108½.

The Share Market is quiet but steady without material change in values except for Spinning shares, which are rapidly losing the late improvement. Closing quotations are:—

Agra Bank	85
New Bank of Bombay	792½
Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue	486½
National Bank of India	125
Colaba Land Company	1,425
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	132
Mazagon Land Company	990
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,610
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,975
Dharamsay Spinning & W. Co.	1,830
Great Eastern	1,320
Manockjee Petit's	1,417
Oriental	4,300
Royal	2,840
Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

Cotton operations are quite at a stand-still owing to the weather, and quotations are quite nominal.

Freights are extremely quiet both by sail and steam. By the former £2 10 to £2 15, and by the latter £2-12-6 to £2-15 are the current quotations.

Piece Goods and Yarns are depressed at nominal rates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Travancore, 1,189 tons, Captain C Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China &c., with the China mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong.—Mr Davies and Mr. D. McLellan, From Singapore—Mr. Mahomed Alli and two children.—From Galle—Mr. Douglas, and Mr. J Hormusjee.

The S. S. Parana, 1,037 tons, Captain W. Waring, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Liverpool (May 11th), calling at Malta, and Port Said, via the Canal, brought the following cargo:—344 packages acid, 155 packages cotton, 4 cases brass, 103 bales twist, 1,205 bundles and 1,563 bars iron, 3,217 bundles hoop iron, 150 boxes soap, 51,670 bricks, 128 casks earth, 300 casks beer, 6 cases gin, 162 cases spirits, 6 packages wine, 42 cases stout, 39 packages clocks, 33 cases iron safes, 30 cases provisions, 144 tons coals, and many other packages machinery and merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Travancore (s.	Anderson	Hongkong.

The Steamer Delhi, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for load'g yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.

14 Australia (s)..... Murray..... Sue 7th May.
Bertha (s)..... Law ..... London, 24th April.
Eximinta..... Simpson ..... London, 21st January.

June. DEPARTURES.

14 Blenheim (s) ....
Nyanza ....
Hindoo (s) ....
Rajmah ....

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 18 h June, 2-56 p.m.—Mail steamer Bangalore, from Aden arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS, 18TH JUNE.

From London.

Malwa s, 2 casks stationary, The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; 1 case silver watches, C. Bouneville and Co.
Marina s, 3 casks paint, Nezurally Samsodin.
Mergara s, 8 packages flour, C E Mitchell and Co; 11 casks table salt, Mahomedally Ebrahoy.

DAILY EXPORTS—18TH JUNE.

For Liverpool.

Jhon Law, 501 bales cotton, Remington and Co; 250 bundles linseed, Nursey Khatow; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Wild Stanley s, 35 bales wool, Peraz Chapsey and Co.
Marina s, 110 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool, Topan Inderjee.

For London.

Bengalia s, 91 pieces E. teeth, Cupoorchund Canjee; 2 cases sandle oil, A. P. Britto Brothers; 160 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 6 cases chundroos, Hajee Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed; 1 bundle P. teeth, Khunchoolall Ghirdhurl l; 196 pieces E. teeth, Hussonbhoy Thavar and Co; 126 E. teeth, Allybhoy Mamudjee.

For Marseilles.

Persia s, 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co; 3 cases mother of pearl shells, C. N. Gomes and Co.
Corinna s, 140 bags wheat, Hajee Noormahomed Hamed; 480 bags wheat, Hajee Hasun Hajee Mitha.
Delhi s, 1,700 bags wheat, Alsen Rieke and Co.

For Odessa.

Delhi s, 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

For Genoa.

Persia s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Delhi s, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

For Trieste.

Delhi s, 600 bales cotton, A. Trading and Co.

For Venice.

Delhi s, 200 bales cotton, A. Trading and Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 18th June, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north west, thermometer 82, rainfall 2 inches 75 cents.

Mangalore, 18th June 10-35 a.m.—Weather squally, wind nth-west wet bulb 78, south to maximum, thermometer 80, barometer 29·94, minimum 78, rainfall 3 inches 25 cents.

Tuticorin, 18th June, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·82.

Vingorla, 18th June, 5-33 p.m.—Weather raining, wind high south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 in h 46 cents.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government of India have ruled that an Officer coming from England on transfer, at his own request, to fill a vacancy in a Regiment in India, may be provided with a passage to his Regiment, under the provisions of Clause 3, para. 137 of the Transport Regulations, Part II., and that Clause 1 of para. 176 refers to movements from station to station in India alone.

The Government of India have decided that the travelling expenses of *Subaltern* Officers of the Royal Artillery, transferred on public grounds from one Battery or Brigade to another, whether of Field or Horse Artillery, shall be paid by the State. Officers transferred for their own convenience, and Officers above the rank of Subaltern transferred from Field to Horse Artillery, will be required, as at present, to defray their own expenses, in accordance with the spirit of G. G. O. No. 515 of 1864.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following scale of books and allowances for the maintenance of regimental libraries in hill depots, with effect from 1st April 1874:—For depots with accommodation for 40 to 150 men, 324 volumes and an allowance of Rs 25 per annum; for depots with accommodation for 150 to 300 men, 499 volumes, and an allowance of Rs 75 per annum; for depots with accommodation in excess of the above number, 963 volumes, and an allowance of Rs 150 per annum as at present. Any hill depots already supplied with a larger number of books than that now authorized should have such excess transferred to meet the requirements of other libraries.

The Queen's Military Widows' Fund, judging from the abstract statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1872:—There was a cash balance on the close of the previous year of Rs. 7,906-15-9; to which has been added, an Interest on Government securities Rs. 9,436 6-3, subscriptions received during 1872, Rs. 25,492-15-4, and interest on floating deposit in the Simla Bank Rs. 69-7-0, making a total of receipts of Rs. 42,905-12-4; the disbursements during the same time amounted to Rs. 25,996 3 9, leaving a cash balance in hand of Rs 16,902-8-7, besides a balance in the Madras bank of Rs. 57. The government securities belonging to the fund, and from which the handsome interest alluded to above is annually realized, amount to Rs. 2,14,300. The relief granted during the year was very substantial. To the widow of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Artillery, Rs. 4,256; to the widow of a Quartermaster with five children Rs. 2,634-3; to the widow of a Major of Infantry who died on his passage home, Rs. 1 650; to the widow of another Quartermaster with two children Rs 3,462-14-0; to the widow of a Major of Infantry Rs. 2 527-13-0; to the widow of a Major of Artillery and child Rs. 4,070-7-0; and to the widow of a Colonel and *eight* children Rs. 8,898-8 0; making a total of relief afforded during the year of Rs 24,551-5-0; and of relief granted to the families of deceased officers since the establishment of this institution in 1820 of Rs. 12,60,463-5-3.

ARRIVALS—June 16.

Echalaz, Captain, 21st Regiment N L, from leave, from Poona.

June 17.

Bidie, Surgeon Major, Madras Indian Medical Department, on sick leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURE—June 18.

La Touche, Captain, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, to Assur.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 18)

Military Department.

Surgn K M Downie, MB, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt F T Stock, General List is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years, from date of departure from Aden.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Colonels from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps Major John Gordon, 9th June 1874, Major Edward Newnham Marsh, 10th June 1874.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Lieut and Brev Capt Frederick Thomas Humfrey, S C, 2nd June 1874.

Lieut B H Pellad, H S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps.

Capt Henry Charles Baskerville Tanner, 8th June 1874.

Capt (Brevet Major) Charles Matthew Griffith, 8th June 1874.

Capt Lewis George Brown, 9th June 1874.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Lieut C W S Murphy, R A, Consy of Ordnance.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Col J S Trevor, R E, Consg Engr for Railways, Under Secy to Govt, P W (Railw y) Dept.

Political Department.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut J M Hunter, S C, to be Adjt of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, vice Capt Stopford, resigned; Lieut Hunter continuing to act as Asst Political Agent in the Mahi Kanta.

Messrs W Ramsay and T Bosanquet respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Political Agent, Sholapur, on the 6th instant.

Judicial Department.

Rao Saheb Munjoonath ya Vittul to be Second Class, first grade, Subordinate Judge at Haveri, in the Dharwar District, vice Rao Saheb Shrinivasrao Krishna pendoneel.

Rao Saheb Babajee Laxmon to be Second Class, second grade, Subordinate Judge at Karwar, in the Kanara District, vice Rao Saheb Manjoonathya Hiral, promoted.

Rao Saheb Sukharam Krishna Sett to be Second Class, second grade, Subordinate Judge in the place of Rao Saheb Chintamon Hurree, pensioned, and to be stationed at Ruseen, in the Tanna District, vice Ramjee Suntajee, transferred.

Rao Saheb Ka hinath Ramchunder to be Second Class, second grade, Subordinate Judge in the place of Rao Saheb Hurree Gangadhar, pensioned and to be stationed at Khareputun, in the Ratnagiri District, vice Rao Bahadoor Narrayn Rowjee transferred.

Mr N M W Daniell is appointed to be substantive pro tem Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan from the date on which he receives charge of the Office.

Rao Saheb Govind Vinaye to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Bhurgaum, in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Dinkur Dhunoo Datar to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Nundoorbar, in the Khandesh District.

Rao Saheb Waman rao Ganesh Bukhle, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sinur, in the Tanna District, is allowed one month's, on medical certificate from the 1st instant.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G M Mesharam, Actg Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona for the detached station at Sholapur, to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Poona may order to him for trial.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr Macpherson with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Poona District forming the Collectorate of Sholapur.

Messrs G M Meghjee and S M Mackie respectively delivered over and received charge of the Satara Adawlut, on the 12th instant, before office hours.

Mr F Farmenter and Mr J Prendergast B Walsh respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cant Magst Ahmedabad, on the 10th instant, before office hours.

Revenue Department.

Mr A B Fforde, Asst Supt Poona and North Satrey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th instant.

Mr A A C Jervorse was appointed substantive pro tem Deputy Comr of Customs and Opium from the 1st to 7th May 1874, both days inclusive.

Mr W A East, Actg First Asst Collr of Surat, having resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd instant in the forenoon, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave for fifty-nine days granted to him, is cancelled.

General Department.

Surgn Selim Myer Salaman to act as Civil Surgn of Shikarpur until further orders.

Public Works Department.

Messrs William Clerke and J Gregory respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Tapti Irrigation Division, on the afternoon of 21st May 1874.

Educational Department.

Asst Surgns Narayen Ananta Dondekar and Bhikajee Amroot Choba respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology to the Vernacular Class, Grant Medical College, on the 1st instant.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Revd R Easun, M A, has been granted by H M's Principal Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

The Rev D Macpherson, M.A., having returned to duty on the 4th instant, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him is cancelled.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 17th June, 1874.

49th Foot—Lieut Edmund Balfe receives the value of an Exchange on final transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th May, 1874.

66th Foot—Sub Lieut George Egbert Walter, from the 45th Foot, to be Sub Lieut, in succession to Lieut M C Wood, transferred to the 16th Hussars. Dat d 11th May 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

3rd Regt Sind Horse—Surgn C W Mackay to the medical charge, vice G Jones.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Col R Howard Vyse, for six months from date of departure to England on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn J Anderson (18th Bgde), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot—Lieut and Adjt B N Astley, for twelve months from date of embarkation, to England, on urgent private affairs.

99th Foot—Capt C V Oliver, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieut E H Foskery, from 1st Aug to 30th Sept 1874, in extension to remain at Bombay to study the native langs ge.

65th Foot—Capt W A Kay, for twelve months, from date of departure to England, on private affairs, in anticipation of the sanction of H E the C in C in India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	June 19	3-30 p.m.	5 p.m.
Kurrachee	„ 20	11 a.m.	12 a.m.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	July 1	11 a.m.	12 a.m.
Australian	June 27	4-30 p.m.	No after packet
China	„ 29	4-30 p.m.	
Mauritius and Reunion	July 3	3-30 p.m.	5 p.m.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 3	3-30 p.m.	5 p.m.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th June and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarawal, Bhusawul, Jubbulpore, Nagpore, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhusawul to Jubbulpore and Bhusawul to Nagpore	3 a.m.	9-30 a.m.	7-30 a.m.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhusawul only	4 a.m.	5 a.m.	5 p.m. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 noon.	12-30 p.m.	10-30 a.m.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	5 a.m.	5-30 a.m.	5 p.m. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 a.m.	6 a.m.	5 p.m. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 a.m.	.....	5 p.m. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

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The First Number of the New Series of the Overland Summary of the Bombay Gazette is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Student.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

Birth.

LANDALE.—June 13th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Alexander Landale, Esq., of a son.
IRST.—June 12th, at Cawnpore, the wife of G. H. List, C. E., P. W. D., of a son.
PORTER.—June 12th, at Bankipore, the wife of George E. Porter, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

Marriage.

DITMAS—SALE.—June 10th, at St. Paul's Church, Landour, by the Rev. D. W. Drawbridge, Lieutenant Frederick Robertson Ditmas, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to Ellen Scott, widow of the late Captain Clement S. T. Sale, 36th Regiment, and daughter of E. H. Douglas, Esq., Deputy Director General of Post Office of India.

Death.

THOMPS N.—June 12th, at Monghyr, Francis Haldane Nichol s, the infant son of Mr. H. S Thompson, late Small Cause Court Judge of Dacca—aged 1 year 2 months and 15 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1874.

It would almost require the skill of Alexandre Dumas' wonderful Abbé, whose ingenuity was equal to the task of unriddling the secret of the buried treasures of Monte Cristo, to decipher, from the fragmentary bits of news that have reached us by telegraph, the true history of the recent Parliamentary struggles in France. The half dozen parties into which the National Assembly is divided seem to have been engaged in a dance in which they have changed partners at every turn, so that to a spectator ignorant of the aims and motives of the performers the whole scene has been perfectly bewildering. It is now possible, however, in some degree to estimate the results of the series of debates which began a month ago, and to determine, if not the form of government which will be ultimately accepted by the French nation, at all events what régimes have been definitely rejected. At the beginning of May an Orleanist Ministry, under the Duc de Broglie, was in power; and the Legitimists, unconvinced by experience, and not disheartened even by the refusal of the Comte de Chambord to seize the golden opportunity presented to him last year, were still revolving plots for securing a Monarchical restoration. The Broglie Cabinet, anxious to create constituencies which would be likely to choose the Duc d'Aumale as Marshal MacMahon's successor, introduced bills of which the plain object was to do away with universal suffrage, and restrict the franchise to not much more than one-half the seven millions of electors who, according to the Imperial law, had the right to decide the destiny of France. But that political parties in France seem, like the Bourbons, never to learn anything or to forget anything, one would have fancied that the advantage which Louis Napoleon took of a similar attempt to create a privileged electoral class in 1851 would have warned the Orleanists of the folly of endeavouring to make their own party triumphant in spite of the wishes of the French nation. But the Duc de Broglie persevered, and was overthrown by a coalition of all the other sections of the Assembly, which had the shrewdness to see what a mistake the Ministry had made. The new Ministry came into power with no programme at all; and, in the close division which took place a few days ago on the question whether the existence of the Republic should be formally re-affirmed or not, they appear to have voted with the minority and yet to have so far abstained from compromising themselves that they can still remain in office. France seems, in fact, as represented by the Assembly, to be incapable of making up her mind what definitive form of government she will have, and meanwhile to cling to Marshal MacMahon and any Ministry that will conduct the business of administration without professing to have any political principles at all. But this much is certain, that the Orleanists have played their last card and lost the game, and that the Assembly has by a distinct vote refused even to discuss the claims of Henri V. The two Monarchical parties which uphold the Bourbons have, therefore, become powerless; and there remain only two real parties in France, the Imperialists and the Republicans. The former will now attract the support of a great many Legitimists and Orleanists and even of some moderate Republicans who prefer order to anarchy in spite of political theories. The Republicans, on the other hand, will rally round M. Thiers and M. Gambetta, and attempt to restore the Commonwealth as it existed before the Duc de Broglie's "Gouvernement de Combat" came into power. The recent successes of the Bonapartists in isolated elections, and the re-awakening in M. Gambetta of the intense animosity to all adherents of the Empire which has slept for the last two years, during which the Imperialist party appeared to be powerless, point to the speedy breaking-out of a deadly conflict between the Republic and the Empire. The forces of the two contending parties in the Assembly are so evenly divided that neither one nor the other will be able to obtain its wishes; but they can at least succeed in obstructing business till Marshal MacMahon is forced in despair to appeal to the Constituencies to say whether they will have a Republic or an Empire. And, if this appeal be made, we can hardly doubt that the Empire will be restored.

The final doom of the Carting Agency has, we may hope, been already passed by the Government of India; its condemnation has long since been pronounced by the merchants and the public, but a further exposition of its inconsistencies and unbusinesslike arrangements will not be useless. Our two lines of Railway now employ one Carting Agent, who has made a separate contract with each of them, but there is no uniformity in the rates charged for removing a ton of goods the same distance from either terminus. The distance from the terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Colaba to the Cotton Green is, as every one knows, less than half the distance from the G. I. P. R. terminus at Boree Bunder to the same spot; the contract rate with the Carting Agent is nevertheless 12 annas a ton from either station to the Cotton Green. The proper rate, or, as we may call it, the market rate, for removing one ton of goods from either terminus to the Cotton Green is 6 annas from the Colaba Terminus, and 9 annas from the Boree Bunder Terminus, so that the Carting Agent is paid double what he ought to receive in the one case and one-fourth more in the other. The G. I. P. Railway Company have agreed to allow the merchants 9 annas a ton if they remove their goods themselves, but the Company appropriates in some unexplained way the odd balance of 3 annas a ton. The B. B. and C. I. Railway have, it is said, an intention, but which is not yet made public, to allow 4½ annas per ton to those merchants who remove their goods in their own carts from the Colaba Terminus: by this concession there will also be an unappropriated balance of 7½ annas which the public will be compelled to pay, but in return for which they will not receive any equivalent whatever. There is thus no consistency in the rates charged to the merchants, though the contracts with the Railway Companies are made by the same individual, and the Railway Companies are equally inconsistent in their estimates of the cost of removing a ton of goods the same distance from either terminus.

As an additional proof that the Carting Agency is a system established upon a basis which is quite incomprehensible and devoid altogether of the precision that characterizes the ordinary transactions of men of business, we may notice that the G. I. P. Railway authorities advertised for public tenders to be made for the Carting Agency when the contract expired at the end of last year. The lowest tender was accepted, and the term fixed for one year only. But the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, though their contract with the Carting Agent expired at the same time, did not offer the business for public competition, but made a new contract with the former Carting Agent, for the term of two years with a slight reduction in the rates, but without any regard to the rates for carrying goods that were ruling at the time. Considering that the B. B. and C. I. Railway was in this way disregarding the interests of the public at the time of the renewal of the contract with the Carting Agent, the refusal of the Agent to recognise those rights afterwards, when remonstrances from the merchants multiplied and petitions followed each other in rapid succession, is simply the natural result of indifference in the first instance. The Surat merchants afford a fair example of the submissive condition to which all merchants have alike been reduced on this line of Railway. They undertake to remove their goods in their own carts, and allow the Railway Company to charge them the full terminal charges, and they have been driven to this course by the impossibility of arousing the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. R. Company to a sense of the wrong done them by the Carting Agency system. The system, however, flourishes: a contract is made in spite of all opposition for a further term of two years, and the public are left to entertain the notion that the Company consider that the interests of the Railway are better cared for by maintaining the Carting Agency than by listening to the remonstrances or looking after the interests of their chief supporters, the merchants and the rest of the public, although the merchants have repeatedly shown that both their own interests and those of the Company are materially damaged by the continuance of the system.

Surely the Railway Companies must now perceive that the time has come to make a clean breast of their alliance with the unbusiness-like and unfair scheme for removing goods from the terminus. They must separate themselves entirely from the semblance even of connection with this evil genius of their traffic, and disdain to appropriate 3 annas or 7½ annas per ton or any other portion of the ill-gotten gains which the Carting Agency may have brought them. The deduction of the whole of the charges paid to the Carting Agent from the terminal charges can alone dissever the Companies from the support which they seem so willing to give this objectionable system, and they will then be in a position to deal directly with their best customers, and to make such arrangements with them as will conduce to the benefit of the Railway Companies, and promote the interests at the same time of the merchants.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 16TH.

We are anxiously looking out for rain to mitigate the unendurable heat. Local prophets are continually turning over the leaves of well-worn Brahminical books and telling anxious thoughtful cultivators who live entirely on the produce of their highly-assessed unproductive holdings that they will not be disappointed in expectation. This information from oracles of impenetrable wisdom is very encouraging, and stimulates the desponding, hardworking ryot to borrow money at the eleventh hour, at most extraordinary rates of interest, from itinerant money-lenders, whose bags are held out temptingly. This, then, is the time for ascertaining the condition and wants of the agricultural population. You will learn with regret that interest at 95 per cent. was taken by Government from 578 persons in 1872-73 on account of arrears of revenue in this collectorate, and that it amounted to Rs. 2,533. The cultivators are not among the happiest of our Government subjects—the principle with regard to them being that they are born to work very hard, and to fare badly.

Sir Edward Russell and his staff have returned to head-quarters, and the cantonment is no longer the dull place it was. Our graceful gentle-born absentees are re-appearing one by one to beautify the station.

Yesterday, during my peregrinations, my attention was attracted by a lifeless body which was being carried on a native cot, or charpai, to a police court. I learned on enquiry that it was the body of a young native woman, a Kolin by caste, who was murdered by her husband in a fit of jealousy. The unfortunate creature was stabbed in the first instance, and a knife—which was sharpened for the occasion—was drawn across her throat. The perpetrator of the deed then endeavoured to put an end to his own existence by attempting to cut his throat, but he only succeeded in severing the windpipe. He is quite sensible, is unable to articulate, and is lying in the Civil Hospital in a precarious state. It is impossible for the man to live to undergo the extreme penalty of the law.

The lunatic who made a desperate effort to assassinate Doctor Johnson has destroyed himself. This unhappy creature was a wife-killer. The poor maniac managed to hang himself in a most peculiar way.

I will conclude this letter by saying that loud complaints that require Governmental interference are being made against the Thakore of Palitana, and my object in giving them publicity is that they may attract attention in the right quarter. The following is the pith of one complaint. One Raechund Premchund, an inhabitant of Rodur under the Myhee Kanta gency, accompanied a caravan of pilgrims represented by Dosi Kevul Futeychund to Palitana, and encamped with them, on arrival, at a place called the Nuggersett's Vadi. On the night of the 15th January 1874, some thieves entered into Raeechund Premchund's tent, and removed therefrom jewels and other property of the estimated value of Rs. 4,850. No time was lost in reporting the circumstance to the Foujdar of the Thakore of Palitana. Some enquiries were instituted, but no indemnification has been made for the loss; which I understand the Thakore is compelled to do. I have reason to believe that Colonel Anderson was made acquainted with the fact that the robbery was committed in the Thakore's territory. The man who has sustained this heavy loss deserves pity.

N. W. Provinces and Oudh, 15th June.

Ten days since all was terrific heat. There was no verdure. The earth had been baked into a solid crust. The birds of the air, the beasts of the field, our domestic pets, and our poultry, gasped again and panted for a cooler atmosphere. Our very dogs tore up the earth in search of some gentler temperature, and the wiser ones amongst them generally made the bath-room their day retreat. The shimmering of the rarified air evidenced how intense the heat must have been, from above as well as below. The very trees drooped from drought. We were approaching a time when no one could call his life his own for a day. During the first week of the month it pained me to note the death of a fine lad at Cawnpore, wh

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROMOTIONS IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE.

The following promotions in the Royal Engineers have been gazetted :—

Major William Adolphus Baker to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lieutenant Colonel Griffiths, deceased.

Captain Charles Mant to be Major, vice Major Baker, promoted.

Captain Sartorius to be Brevet Major.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Fawcett announced his intention to introduce a motion to the effect that it was inexpedient to proceed with the second reading of the India Council Bill until the correspondence between Lord Northbrook and the Marquis of Salisbury had been produced.

THE ASCOT RACES.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

The result of the race for the Ascot Cup was as follows :—

Boiard	1.
Doncaster and Flageolet	Dead heat for second place.

THE HUNT CUP.

Lowlander	1.
Maid of Perth	2.
Flower of Dorset	3.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 17TH JUNE.

M. Magne, Minister of Finance, has announced to the National Assembly that new taxes to the extent of 42 millions of francs are necessary.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 7/16d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¾.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94½.
Bar Silver	58½.

Arrival—Tagus.

Departures for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Muriel and Strathclyde.

THE MAILS,

ADEN, 18TH JUNE.

The s. s. Teheran with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay at 1 A.M. this morning.

It will be seen from the telegram published this morning that Mr. Fawcett has already taken the line we predicted he would take with regard to the India Council Bill.

The body of a soldier named Patrick Lynch, of the 3rd Buffs, was found drowned on Saturday afternoon last by the police, in a tank on the Calcutta maidan.

It is expected, a contemporary observes, that at Colonel the Hon'ble F. Thesiger, C. B., who was late Adjutant-General in this country, will shortly be placed on the Staff of the Army in England.

We read that the steamer Dhoolia, which was wrecked some months ago in the Red Sea, and abandoned by her owners, was purchased for £19,000, by a firm in Hull, who have succeeded in getting her off, and she has since steamed through the Suez Canal on her homeward voyage

There was no mail received from Madras yesterday owing to an interruption to the railway communication near Cuddapah on the north line of the Madras Railway. This information was obligingly communicated to us by the Postmaster, who had received a telegram to the above effect.

Those interested in shipping will be glad to learn that from the 1st July next the transporting fees in the port of Bombay on all vessels will be reduced to Rs. 20 for vessels of 500 tons and under, Rs. 30 for vessels from 501 to 1,500 tons, and Rs. 40 for vessels of 1,501 tons and upwards, and that the pilotage fees on steamers will be three-fifths of those of sailing vessels of the same tonnage.

News has been received from Aden, at the Secretariat, announcing that the Daphne arrived there on the 7th June, having visited Socotra, Kooria Mooria, Maculla, and others places on the Arabian Coast between Muscat and Aden. The Daphne's boats boarded upwards of 200 dhows, but no slaves were discovered. There is no other news of interest regarding the state of affairs at Shubhr and Maculla.

A TELEGRAM from America in an English paper says that the Americans are about to take up what is known in India as the lo fer question, for Mr. Secretary Fish has suggested that a law should be passed to return all immigrant paupers, vagabonds, and convicts landing in the United States, by the vessels that bring them, and to fine heavily the owners of the vessels in which they arrive.

The *Commercial Gazette* of Mauritius informs us that the English barque Sir R. G. McDonnell was wrecked off Cannonier's Point on the 18th ultimo and became a total loss. The captain and crew were saved, but the cargo (guano) was washed out. The wreck of the vessel was publicly sold for $ 3,100, and the Marine Board, having enquired into the causes of the disaster, suspended the captain's certificate for one year.

The Lahore and Peshawur branch of the Indus Valley Railway has only, up to the present time, been commenced as far as Jhelum. It has been laid up to the present time on the Grand Trunk Road, and is now so far advanced that it will be completed up to Jhelum on the narrow gauge. Whether, when the line is eventually moved off the Trunk Road, it will be made on the broad or narrow gauge has not yet been decided. In any case there will be no break anywhere between Lahore and Peshawur.

Assam must be a "tall country" for rain, if the report issued by the *Assam Gazette* is to be relied on, and we see no reason to doubt such an authority. We are told that the amount of rain that fell at Cherapunji in the week ended the 9th of May was 31·30 inches; in that ended the 16th of May, 31·33 inches; in that ended the 23rd May, 23·63 inches; and in that ended the 30th May, 8·49 inches, or a total of 94·75 inches during the month. We should think one might readily become a "demned moist body" in such a region.

The *Indian Daily News* observes :—In London the opinion entertained amongst well-informed Anglo-Indian politicians is, that Colonel Malleson will be Sir Bartle Frere's Private Secretary, should the Bombay ex-Governor succeed Lord Northbrook (which God forbid !). Admirable as that appointment *might* be, we scarcely think Colonel Malleson, an officer wholly ignorant of the army—having been employed on semi civil service since a very early date—very well fitted to advise the Government of India on matters of vital military importance.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror*, writing from Hazareebaug says that a man-eating tiger has been doing very great mischief in the interior, only 10 or 12 miles distant from the head quarters of Hazareebaug, for the last five or six months. Almost every day the report of a death from the tiger is received, and in the aggregate some 200 souls have been lost up to date. The dreadful animal killed on the 8th ultimo a couple of women at a place only eight miles from the station Surely some of the enterprising sportsmen of the neighbourhood should be able to give an account of this terrible animal !

The Tramway Company are beginning to awake to the fact that their tariff is not a popular one, and we are surprised they should not sooner have made the discovery. Even as it is, we feel confident that the scale of charges which they have now put forward will not meet with public approval, and that the management would have done better if they had adopted the scale that has been recommended by more than one writer in the Bombay papers. They have now only two rates, viz., three annas for the whole distance, and an intermediate charge of two annas between certain fixed points. They must eventually reduce their intermediate charges still further before they can hope for any prospect of success, and it appears to us that it would have been wiser if they had done so forthwith. An intimation of the alteration will be found in our advertising columns.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has received with much satisfaction the annual report from the Principal, Mr. MacNaghten, on the Rajkoomar College for 1873-74. It shows a steady increase in numbers in each of the past three years; and Government take it as a matter for congratulation that, although the College owes its origin to the liberality of the Kattywar Chiefs, its usefulness is now becoming extended beyond the limits of the province. There seems to be reason to think that a really good beginning has now been made. Through the liberality of the Chief of Bhownuggar, a beginning has been made in forming an endowment fund; but the institution depends for its maintenance entirely upon the fees received from pupils, so that, in the opinion of Government, a prudent economy is necessary. Government concurs with the Director of Public Instruction in considering that the Principal and the Vice-Principal deserve great credit for the judgment shown in the course prescribed for study and for the care taken to develop a manly tone and healthy tastes in the pupils.

The *Spectator*, May 23 :—The Czar, towering in green and gold, as tall as Solomon Lobb, has come and gone again within a week of weary sight-seeing. He has seen Aldershot, the Albert Hall, Windsor Forest, Westminster, the Royal Academy, Woolwich (especially its big hammer), the Corporation of London, the Crystal Palace, and the Thames from Gravesend to the sea. The French papers are anxious to discover that the visit had some political significance, and that he has indicated his determination to preserve the peace of Europe,—which means (what a change!) to protect France against Prussian aggression. But the *Nord* semi-officially denies, and, we do not doubt truly, that the visit one, in any sense, of policy. Some who saw him, when he was not in active movement or conversation, were struck by the increasing aspect of sadness which grows upon his countenance, and by the extent to which he has aged with the last ten years. It is to be noted that the Duchess of Edinburgh is placed, in the Court Circular this week, among ladies of the Royal Family, next after the Princess of Wales, and is described as "Her Royal and Imperial Highness" and also, as in a parenthesis, "Grand Duchess of Russia." Will she precede the Crown Princess of Germany when that ambitions lady next attends her mother's Court ?

News comes to us from St. Helena of the foundering of the ship Childwall Abbey in lat. 19° 29' South 80° 30' East, and the loss of part of her crew. She left Calcutta on the 18th January last; for what port bound we are not informed; and on the 22nd and 23rd February encountered a fearful hurricane, which caused her to be thrown on her beam-ends, the seas making complete breaches over her, carrying away bulwarks, boats, &c, and gutting the cabin and forecastle. The Captain deemed it advisable to cut away the mizzen-mast and several other spars in order to righten the ship, but finding all efforts in vain, and the vessel rapidly listing over, he considered it necessary for the safety of the lives on board to abandon her. The only remaining boat was got out on the 23rd February, and 24 of the crew out of 28 got into her (four refusing to do so), and in less than half an hour she foundered with those on board. After being in the boat (without water) for three days, these were picked up by the bark Lord Ashburton from Japan for London, and on the same evening six of the crew were transferred to the bark Daisy from Newport for Colombo. On the 1st March the Lord Ashburton fell in with the German ship Enropa from Rangoon to Cuxhaven, the master of which vessel took Captain Jeffreys and five others on board, and landed them at St. Helena.

A RUMOUR is current in Hyderabad (Deccan), we are informed by the *Madras Standard*, that the Nizam's Government will soon take back the administration of the Berars from the British Government. A rich banker from Baroda has promised, and even tendered, a sum of nine crores of rupees to the Nizam's Government at 4½ per cent., and by accepting this loan the district now held by the Government of India will be assumed by the Nizam. The Berars were made over to the British Government on condition that it be held by them as security till a certain amount, advanced to the Nizam, was returned. Oomrawuttee is the chief division in East Berar and Akola of the western district. The area of the former division is 5,934,871 acres, and of the latter division, 4,635,138. The revenue receipts of the Berars in 1872-73 was Rs. 79,24,495; the land-revenue alone amounted to Rs. 53,08,265; the total population of the Berars is given at 2,231,565. The change, our contemporary hears, will not be for the good of the province, as the talugdars will have it all their own way. In the event of these changes taking place, reductions will be carried out, and a good many subordinates will be in consequence thrown out of employ. The Public Works Department will be materially reduced and the Controller's office will, to a great extent, be reduced, if not altogether abolished."

THE FAMINE OF 1866 AND OF 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE ENGLISHMAN."

Sir —I notice a letter in your columns signed by "the Editor of the *Economist*"—*The Indian Economist* I presume—in which the writer endeavours to combat, by the figures of the prices current, the "impression that the present famine is far less severe than was that of 1866." It is now June, says "the Editor of the *Economist*," and the price of common ordinary rice in nearly half the districts of Bengal is higher than the quotations of the same period in 1866, and he quotes the prices in detail in support of this statement. But he does not quote the prices that prevail now and that prevailed then in all the districts of Bengal, or even in all the districts taken at random, but he has selected exactly the seventeen districts which best suit his purpose, where the scarcity this year has been comparatively great er, and has omitted in his statement those district, where famine was most intense in 1866. I have been at the pains of examining the district price lists published by Government for the whole of Bengal for June, 1866, and that for the first week of June, 1874, that were published in the last number both of the *Calcutta Gazette* and of the *Gazette* of the Government of India, and at the risk of occupying an undue space in your columns, I shall feel indebted if you will publish the following list that I have compiled from these sources, that your readers may have a full statement of the comparative price lists before them and not only a garbled selection. Comparative statement of the prices current for common rice in the districts of Bengal during June, 1866, and during the first week of June, 1874 :

	1866.	1874
Burdwan	9½	13 0
Bancoorah	7½	12 8
Beerbhoom	9	12 0
Midnapore	8¾	17 8
Hooghly	9½	11 12
Howrah	9½	12 0
24-Pergunnahs	10	11 7
Nuddea	9½	10 5
Jessore	9	12 0
Moorshedabad	9	10 0
Dinagepore	15	8 8
Maldah	11	12 0
Rajshahye	0	11 2
Rungpore	16	9 6
Bograh	14	8 10
Pubna	9½	11 4
Dacca	10¼	10 12
Fureedpore	9½	12 0
Backergunge	11	14 0
Mymensingh	11	11 4
Sylhet	8	17 8
Cachar	4½	0 0
Chittagong	15	15 8
Moacolly	0	14 0
Tipperah	12½	13 0
Patna	9¼	13 4
Gya	9½	9 4
Shahabad	9½	11 0
Tirhoot	9	9 0
Sarun	11	12 4
Chumparun	9	11 0
Monghyr	10	10 5
Bhagulpore	10	11 6
Purneah	9	10 0
Sontal Pergunnahs	10	10 0
Cuttack	4¼	26 4
Pooree	5	27 9
Balasore	6	21 0
Hazareebagh	9	12 0
Loharduggah	4½	15 0
Singhboom	8	18 0
Manbhoom	9	14 0

If we strike an average from these lists, on the principle the Editor of the *Economist* adopts, we shall find that the average price of common rice in Bengal in June, 1874, is 13 seers for a rupee, and that in June, 1866, it was 9½ seers.

STATISTICS UNJARBLED.

THE "GREAT CLAIMANT'S CASE" IN BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE AND EFFECTS OF COZA CAZAR DE GREGORIO.

In this singular case, particulars of which have appeared in the local newspapers from time to time, Sir Charles Sargent delivered the following judgment on the 8th inst :—

This matter came before the Court on two petitions in the matter of the estate and effects of one Cozar Cazar de Gregorio, deceased, and in the matter of Act XXIV. of 1867 of the Legislative Council of India by certain persons residing in the Turkish dominions claiming to be the next of kin of the deceased. The said Coza Cazar de Gregorio was an Armenian by birth, who lived in Bengal about the middle of the last century for the purpose of trade, and died in 1774 at sea when on his way to Bussorah in the Persian Gulf. From that time until this his estate has been a fruitful subject of litigation, the proceedings in which it would be convenient to better understand the questions now to be decided, to state somewhat in detail. In 1786, Mr. Moore, the first Resident at Bussorah, brought the proceeds of his property at Bussorah to Bombay and paid Rs. 89,594 into the Government Treasury to the credit of the estate. In 1779 letters of administration had already been granted to one Sartor Gregorio, to whom the deceased had given a power of attorney on leaving Bengal. An application by the same person had been refused in Bombay, as they had already been granted to Mr. Moore. Upon this refusal Sartor Gregorio set up a will of the deceased and applied for a probate. Upon which a caveat was filed by one Migherdich who alleged himself to be a cousin of the deceased, and the case was finally disposed of by the decision of the Privy Council, disallowing the will and finding that Coza Cazar died intred state. In 1787, the said Migherdich died and one Paredun claimed payment of the amount then standing in the Treasury to the credit of Coza Cazar de Gregorio. Parsedan claimed as sole devisee and executor under an alleged will of Migherdich whom he stated to be the first cousin and first male heir of Cazar Gregorio and as such entitled by the custom of the Armenian nation to the entire of the intestate's property. Paredan also claimed to be eldest male nephew of Migherdich, as the elder son of Hassanet, the only sister of Migherdich, and as such to be himself the nearest male heir to Cazar Gregorio and entitled to the entirety of his estate. This petition was opposed by Sartor Gregorio on behalf of one Sukia Agamal, one of the children of Arzumi, the sister of the deceased Migherdich. The Mayor's Court decided in favour of Paresdan, but the decree was reversed on appeal by the Court of Appeal at Bombay, and their decision was finally affirmed by the Privy Council in 1798, who directed the Court to determine who were the next of kin according to the law of the country of which he was a domiciled inhabitant at the time of his death. Some time afterwards, but under that decree, Sartor Gregorio, as representing Sukia, obtained Rs. 29,009 for costs, and Parsadan Rs. 41,179, thus reducing the original sum of Rs. 89,590, to a balance of little more than Rs. 14,000 for distribution. In 1813, the Master in Equity advertised in the several Presidencies for the next of kin, and finally in 1815 he made a report and certified that he was unable to make out a genealogical tree directed to be framed in 1803, there being nothing more for him to say than that no one appeared except that solicitor who was unable to produce any other evidence than the recitals in the order of Council of 1798 and that he considered it balanced and outweighed by the contradictory evidence contained in those recitals for Parsedan. From 1815 to 1862 no further steps were taken by any of the parties interested to carry out the order of the Privy Council in 1798, or to bring the matter in any way before the civil courts at Bombay, notwithstanding that advertisements were published from time to time in the local and English Government Gazette that this sum was remaining unclaimed. In 1855 the fund of Rs. 2,29,155 was transferred by the Administrator-General of Bombay (in whom it was legally vested) to the Government of Bombay under Act VIII. of 1855 passed in that year, and an application for payment of their shares under Section 52 of the Act was made to the Administrator-General in 1859 by certain persons claiming to be the next of kin under a pedigree prepared in 1857, and a petition in the nature of an appeal was presented under the same section in 1862. Sir Mathew Sausse ruled that the entire fund may be distributed amongst the representatives of Arzumi, Hassanet, Stephen, Agnes, Sukia and Raphael. On this point, Sir Mathew Sausse made a declaration that the domicile of the deceased was India and that the representatives of the five children of Arzumi were entitled to the fund, and allowed the petition to stand over for the purpose of giving legal evidence, which he considered there was none before him, as to who these representatives were. The learned Judge, however, stated at the same time that from a consideration of the evidence in the pedigree of the Arch-patriarch of the Armenian nation, and the scrupulous care with which it had been framed by persons of competency and high official position in the Armenian nation, he entertained no doubt, no moral doubt, that the pedigree was correct, and that the parties claiming under it were entitled to the distribution. He further stated that if it should be ascertained upon enquiry that the certificate of pedigree was granted amongst the Armenian nation in Turkey to be of equivalent binding effect as a Master's report in our Courts, the Government of Bombay might feel reasonably assured that that portion of the fund would reach the proper parties, and the Government might perhaps then entertain the proposition made by the Turkish minister of his Government, to charge itself with the proper distribution amongst its own subjects of the portion of the fund claimed on their behalf. Permission to appeal against his decree was given to the Privy Council in 1855, but was subsequently cancelled, the parties having taken no steps. In June 1855 an order was made in the Supreme Court on the application of the petitioner's counsel for the Government not objecting, that the Administrator-General should pay three-fifths of the balance of the fund in the hands of the Government of Bombay, to be transmitted to Mons. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador at London. That sum was accordingly transmitted and has doubtless been distributed presumably amongst the Turkish descendants of Arzumi. The other two-fifths still remain in the hands of the Administrator-General for distribution, and it is this fund that is the subject of the petitions now before us. With respect to this fund, the petitions have been presented by persons claiming adversely to the representatives of the children of Arzumi on whose favour Sir Mathew Sausse decided, denying that they had any notice of the order made in 1862. A preliminary objection was taken on behalf of those persons that the petitioners were precluded from coming forward. Now with regard to the persons claiming under the first petition, it appears that they applied once to the Government of the Porte. It is not alleged, still less shown, that the petitioners had any knowledge of the order of 1862—before the portion of the fund directed to be paid to the Turkish Minister had found its way to Constantinople. It further appears that the claimants on becoming aware of it at once petitioned the Government of the Porte to stay that distribution, which was assented to for a period of 3 years to enable the petitioners to assert their rights in this Court, but owing to their delay in doing so the fund transmitted to Constantinople has been distributed. The claimants under the later petition of 1873 plead, as it says, at Smyrna, and allege their poverty as a reason for their taking no independent proceedings, and they would appear to have availed themselves of the Commission issued from this Court at the desire of the first petitioners. Under these circumstances, extending a claim of this nature more especially in obtaining preconcerted action by a large class of claimants, and the large period of time allowed to elapse by the petitioners themselves in asserting their claims, I have no doubt that this Court by analogy to the practice of the Court of Chancery in allowing a fresh bill to go against an executor so long as there has been no previous distribution, no previous decree, might give a decree after enquiry into the truth of the allegations contained in this petition, so far as regards the fund, which is still in the hands of the Administrator-General. The first petition was filed in 1868 by one Andon Ekilik Iskenderian and others, Armenian subjects of the Ottoman Porte, residing at Constantinople, claiming as the representatives of the three sons of Miriam who, as it is alleged, were falsely represented and arrived at by Sir Mathew Sausse as having died without issue, and as such claiming to be the nearest male relations of the deceased. Before proceeding to examine the evidence adduced in support of those allegations, it would be convenient to examine the evidence put before Sir Mathew Sausse. The grounds of that decision are set out in the 45th and following paragraphs of the Chief Justice's judgment. He says :—"The next consideration is whether there is legal evidence of any and what portion of the pedigree now relied upon. The change in the Law of Evidence respecting pedigrees and competency effected by Act II. of 1855 permits me now, I think, to receive these depositions of Parsedan and Padree Sukia as declarations of pedigree, conflicting though they be upon one point, and also perhaps those of Ebram Josephs, which were before the Privy Council in 1798. That part of the order of Privy Council which in effect directs the costs incurred by Parsedan as well as by Sukia to be paid out of the estate and which enables them to apply to the Court for funds to prosecute further litigation respecting it, is difficult to reconcile with any other supposition than this that both Parsedan and Sukia had in the opinion of the Privy Council established claims against the estate as next of kin, and if that be so, that the pedigree relied upon by Parsedan included Sukias altogether, whilst Sukias admitted the claim of Parsedan to a share of the property as grandnephew but not as nephew of Migherdich, it would seem that the pedigree put forward by Sukia was that to which the Privy Council inclined. All the present appellants, including the alleged descendants of Parsedah, base their claims upon the pedigree put forward in 1786 by Padree Sukia. The Privy Council by its decree of 1798 appears to have treated the will of Migherdich set up by Parsedan as either not proved or not authentic. No subsequent claim has been made upon it for 70 years, and the alleged descendants of Parseden upon this application expressly desire to waive any question of title on it. Then taking into account the inference to be drawn from the order of the Privy Council of 1798, the apparent relinquishment by Parsedan of further insisting upon the pedigree set forward by him previously to that decree, the non-appearance of any claimant after the advertisement for next of kin, &c., in 1813 except the representatives of Padree Sukia, and the adoption of the pedigree then relied upon by him by the present numerous generation of claimants, I think it may now be reasonably presumed that the pedigree put forward in 1786 by Padree Sukia was the true one, and that the effects of Cazar Gregorio should upon the death of Migherdich childless and intestate have been divided into five equal shares between the five children of Arzumi, viz. Hassanet, Stephen, Agnes, Sukia and Raphael. It would appear then that the learned Chief Justice relied upon Padree Sukia's pedigree, which had been produced in 1786, supported by the depositions of Parsedan and Sukia. Secondly, the inference he draws from the order of the Privy Council of 1798 that the Privy Council was inclined to that pedigree. And lastly the circumstances of the claimants then before him, what was the nature of the fresh evidence which the petitioners of 1868 now produce to show the incorrectness of the previous pedigree, which was alluded to as the pedigree of Sukia. First, they rely on an agreement said to have been entered into on 20th August 1797 between the descendants of Migherdich, and the then descendants of Miriam by which the latter were recognized on their promising not to put any impediment in the way of recovering the estate of the deceased. Secondly, the depositions taken under the commission issued by this Court in 1868. Thirdly, the certificate of the Archbishop Peter X., Haissun, made in 1872, and of the Chaldee Bishop of Ciragian, dated 11th October 1871, the certificate and genealogical tree of the 20th March 1836 of the Gregorian Armenians of Galata near Constantinople compiled from the Register of Baptisms of the Church of Sourpe Loucavorith (St. Illuminateur). The agreement in question is evidenced by a certificate or extract from the records of the English Embassy at Constantinople as appears from the original signed by the Vice-Consul——, and under the circumstances is admissible under Sections 75 of the Evidence Act as secondary evidence of the original document in question. The certificates of the Archbishop and Chancellor of the Armenian community are only argumentative summaries of the evidence laid before these persons, and it is only necessary to say as Sir Mathew Sausse said in his judgment that, however intrinsically trustworthy they may be, they are not legal evidence in this Court. The same remark applies to the certificate of the Chancellor of the Church of Loucavoritch that Abroo was the son of Arutin Iskenderian, and that the latter came from Shooroot. And strictly speaking the same remark would also be applicable to the certificate and genealogical tree as copies of the entries from the Register of Baptisms should have been produced and not merely summaries of them. The petition relies in the first place on the extracts annexed to the petition from the genealogical tree above referred to, as establishing that they are the descendants of two persons named Abroo and Bedross. Assuming this to be satisfactorily established, they say that Abroo and Bedross were the sons of Haroutioun Iskenderian, who married Mariam, the sister of the deceased. In proof of this they rely in the first place on the certificate of the priest of the Church of Sourp Loucavoritch that Abroo was the son of Iskenderian and came from a village called Shoorroot in Persia. I have already said that that certificate is not legal evidence in this Court, not being a statement of any member of the family. But setting aside that for a moment, and assuming that the certificate is correct, what is the evidence that this Iskenderian was the husband of Mariam, the sister of the deceased? It is evident in the first place that Haroutioun and Arutin are only different forms of writing of the same name. Secondly, the agreement of 1797 recognizes Arutin Iskenderian, Gihan de Bedross, Obaunes Bedross, Boghos de Apram, Alexan de Manouk, and Unan de Apram as descendants of Arutin Iskenderian, and as claimants of the share in the estate of the deceased, that Apram is synonymous with Abroo and that Apram is the son of Iskenderian and came from Shoorroot. As we find Unan Avon Boghos and Manouk's names mentioned in the genealogical tree of 20th March 1836 as the sons of Abroo and Manouk, there can be no reasonable doubt that the Haroutioun Iskenderian mentioned in the certificate is the same with the Haritioun mentioned in the agreement. Assuming this conclusion to be a reasonable one, what is the evidence that the Haroutioun Iskenderian mentioned in the agreement was the husband of Mariam? It will be convenient to consider here in detail what is the nature of that agreement? Now that document purports to be an agreement between the then legal heirs and the attorneys of the legal heirs, absent and present, of Migherdich de Derun of the one part and the then descendants and legal heirs of Arutin Iskenderian of the other part, whereby the former not only engaged not to put any impediment in the way, but to facilitate to them the means and ways to justify their claim to next of kinship to the intestate Coza Cazar de Gregorio, and in the event of their being able to prove it legally, and that in virtue of such next of kinship it should be proved that they were co-heirs of the estate of the said intestate then to recognize them as such, and to do them due justice, admitting them in the succession of the intestate, for such share as should be legally due to them without law suit or opposition, and that they would come to an amicable understanding with them for the division of the said successions or would submit to the decision of two honest and faithful English merchants as arbitrators, and that this should be done immediately the estate of the said intestate should be recovered, and by the same deed of agreement the descendants and legal heirs of said Arutin Iskenderian declared that they had to their full satisfaction been informed by the said heirs of Maghderich and their respective attorneys of all the steps they had taken up to that time for the recovery of the said estate of said intestate and had been advised of the procurations they had given in favour of said Henry Humphreys for the recovery of said estate and approved of, ratified, and accepted everything in respect of such share as in virtue of the necessary legal proofs might be coming to them the said descendants and heirs of said Arutin Iskenderian out of said estate, and consented besides that the whole of said estate should in conformity with what had already been agreed upon between them pass from India into the hands of said Henry Humphreys as their legal attorney, and that he should on the footing already established and agreed upon freely recognize Messrs. Aisle and Calvetian and S. D. Ahrens (who also signed said agreement) as the agents of said descendants and heirs of said Arutin Iskenderian with whom the last mentioned descendants and heirs declared themselves content to arrange with them in due course, and he descendants and heirs of said Arutin Iskenderiant thereby promised and engaged that their relative Ovin de Apram, then in Bengal, should not there make any opposition to the recovery of the said estate, and also undertook to cause to be cancelled all steps said Avin de Apram had taken whether in his own name or in their names. In other words, the descendants of Magherdich apparently recognized the possibility of the descendants of Arutin Iskenderian being ready to give the necessary legal proofs of their being co-heirs with them by undertaking to put no impediment in their way, and further to give them their share of the money which they might succeed in recovering. On the other hand, it is quite plain that the heirs of Maghercdich did not admit their claims, but simply promised to give them their share of the estates which they had given a power of attorney to Mr. Humphreys to recover, in case the necessary legal evidence should be forthcoming. It is further remarkable that there is no document forthcoming to show who Arutin Iskenderian was. It is, however, contended by the petitioners that, as a fact, he was the husband of Mariam, the only sister of the deceased mentioned in the pedigree of father Sukias. However, there is a document put in by the petitioners, dated 22nd August 1797, which throws some light on the question as to who was the wife of Arutin Iskenderian. I allude to exhibit 8—which is a certified copy of a document with the seal of the Supreme Consular Court, dated 22rd August 1797, in the English Chancellor Register, and which purports to be a certified translation of an Act executed on that date by Arutin Iskenderian and Miandzarra D'Aghamal in the presence of the Chancellor of the English Embassy and registered in the said Chancellerie for the purpose of confirming the evidence already referred to. In this document we have the name of one Miandzarra D'Aghamal, and there appears to be no reason to doubt that Miandzarra is the same person as Mariam. The petitioners contend that she was the sister of Coza Czar and on the following grounds. That Derun had a daughter Sercopi, Magherdich, Unan, and Arzuni Aghamal. They say that the sons often take their father's first name and that their first name Aghamal must have been the name of the grand-father and therefore the ancestor from whom Migherdich is descended—to Mariam at first would probably afterwards be called Mariam D'Aghamal. It appears from an affidavit by one Raphael Aghamal, sworn in Constantinople, whose signature is certified by the Chancellor, whose signature is again certified by the signature of the English Ambassador, and by the seal of Embassy, that Magherdich had only one sister, Arzami, who married one Raphael Aghamal. This affidavit was made in 1795 by one of the members of the family through whom the petitioners claim, and entirely displaces the arguments of the petitioners founded on Arzumi being the brother of Magherdich, and as to the name of the family from which the deceased's sister Mariam are described as being Aghamalians. Even assuming that the certificate of the chaplain of the Latin Church of Sourpe Loucavoritch could be looked at in this Court showing that Arutin was the son of Mariam from Shoorroot, the petitioners in my opinion have given no sufficient evidence that Arutin was the husband of the deceased's sister Mariam. Now there are other circumstances in the case which raise a strong presumption that he was not so. It is strange that they have not in the agreement of 9th August 1797, on which document they rely, even mentioned her name; moreover, they could scarcely fight for their share on the basis of the supposed will, as it appears they did in 1795, and claim only a portion as the next of kin of the deceased. Lastly, it would appear that it was only in very recent years that this claim on the part of the descendants of Mariam the sister is distinctly put forward, saothugh the ancestors of the petitioners have been residents of Constantinople and taking an active part in the matter, as it appears from their having their own agent in India with whom they were in constant communication. Upon the whole, I cannot decide, that the petitioners have proved their case, and their petition must, therefore, be dismissed. It now remains to consider the second petition filed by the children or persons claiming to be the children of one of the alleged brothers of the deceased. Their story is that the deceased and the person through whom they claim were Moses and Jacob Skinderoglon, who lived in Angora in Asiatic Turkey—that he left to travel, but through fear during the persecutions in the reign of Nadir Shah he was induced to turn Mahomedan—that he subsequently went to the monastery of St. Lazaro, where he returned to his faith and took the name of Lazar de Gregorio, which was afterwards converted to Coja Cazar de Gregorio, that he went to Aleppo and thence to India, where he subsequently became a merchant and died a rich man. That in 1814 there was a pestilence, and the family of Skinderoglon removed from Constantinople to Smyrna. It was stated at the hearing by the counsel for the petitioners that the only evidence they had to give was the existence of a family tradition. Polycarp Skinderoglon, to whom the other members of the family had given a power of attorney, said that he had heard the story from his father at the age of 75 or 80 years, who, as he alleged, was the brother of the deceased by a second wife. I should state that the witness did not mention the second marriage until the difficulty of the deceased having witness's brother was pointed out. The fact of the second marriage, no doubt, renders it possible that the father should have been a brother of the deceased who died in 1764, although far from probable, but there is no proof of the second marriage nor of anything else. The only corroboration of his story which the petitioner has is a certificate issued from the office of the Latin Ottoman subjects at Smyrna, that Jacob and Joseph Skinderoglon were the brothers of the deceased. This certificate, however, as I have already mentioned with regard to the certificate used on the hearing of the other petition, is not legal evidence in this Court. The certificates marked 32S, 33S, 34S, made at Smyrna as to the relationship of the petitioners with the deceased, and to the effect that Mariam, the sister of the deceased, died without issue, are equally inadmissible, being nothing more than mere statements and there being nothing to show that the parties who gave them had any special means of knowledge of the facts, and moreover they were made after the dispute had arisen between the parties. It is obvious that such statements and certificates, even if this Court could look at the documents put in, afford no sufficient proof of the stories told by the petitioners. Still less could it justify this Court in accepting it in lieu of the uniform account which has been given by all the active claimants to this estate ever since the death of Coja Cazar. The second petition must, therefore, be dismissed, and under the present circumstances of the case both petitions must be dismissed without costs. The Advocate-General to have his costs as between attorney and client out of the estate; the persons represented by Mr. Mayhew to bear their own costs, they having thought proper to appear when there is no proof that they are the descendants of Raphael.

Mr. Hart—As to the costs, would your Lordship allow me to refer you to the Privy Council's decree on that point. I should ask to have the costs out of the estate on the strength of that decree which allowed the parties to have all their costs out of the estate.

Sir C Sargent—Is the case before them ?

Mr. Hart—Yes.

The Judge—Yes, but not before me. People coming in to claim in matters of this kind must pay their own costs if they cannot prove their case. I have nothing to do with the decree of the Privy Council, but if you can find any order in it to the effect that any person coming in and making a claim is to have his costs paid out of the estate, I shall be very happy to allow them. I have given this question of costs careful consideration.

Mr. Hart—Can I —

The Judge—I cannot hear, for, as I have said, I considered the question before.

Mr. Hart—Not as to the office copies?

The Judge—I really cannot allow any costs whatever.

Mr. Hart—As to the copies supplied to the other petitioners?

The Judge—The Court cannot go into details between the parties. I have nothing to do with their costs.

Mr. Inverarity—Mr. Lang has asked me to apply to the Court for the costs of the old petitioners.

The Judge—They have not been proved to be the legal representatives of the deceased yet. There is no legal evidence before the Court to entitle them to it. Sir Mathew Sausse did not hold that any of the persons before him were legally entitled except such persons that should prove themselves to be so, and I have no other evidence than is before me. They say they are the legal descendants of the deceased. And they may be for ought I know to the contrary; but they are not legally proved to be such, and if, therefore, they come here and think proper to take part in these proceedings they must bear their costs of them. The Advocate-General of course must have his costs out of the estate as between solicitor and client.

INDIAN NEWS.

Theft by a Soldier.—Private James McIntire, of the 3rd Buffs, on being placed before a magistrate, pleaded guilty to the charge of theft, from the Great Eastern Hotel in Calcutta, of some tinned provisions and a silver-plated spoon, the property of the hotel. He has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

Bitten by a Shark.—A native named Nazimoodeen was brought into the Chandney Hospital the other day, suffering from the bite of a shark. The man belongs to a village in the Sunderbunds, and had gone to bathe in a canal which passes through his village. Whilst so occupied, he was bitten in the right foot, which was completely separated. He has, since his admission into hospital, undergone an amputation, it being found necessary to separate the leg from the knee-joint.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—An American named A. H. Rhoades, at one time acting American Consul in Calcutta, was placed before Mr. Mills, Police Magistrate of Calcutta, on Saturday last, charged by a diver named George Jackson with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 250. It appeared that the prosecutor was engaged by Messrs. Nicol, Fleming, and Co. to recover goods from the wreck of the s.s. Calcutta. He had since been discharged, and, having been taken ill, had gone into hospital. He had a bill against Messrs. Nicol, Fleming, and Co. for Rs. 450, which he had made over to the defendant to realise. The defendant had received the amount, but had only paid him Rs. 200. Evidence was partially gone into, and the case adjourned till Tuesday next for further hearing. —*Englishman.*

A Startling Adventure at Ooty.—An occasional correspondent writes us from Ooty :—At about 4 P.M. on the 11 instant, a lady and gentleman left Otacamund with the intention of climbing to the summit of Dadabet. Leaving their carriage at a spot about half a mile from the mountain, they began the ascent, but the "shades of night" closed o'er them and the unfortunate couple were compelled to wander about the hills for hours. Their coachman waited patiently for them till the following morning (!), when he became alarmed and, driving to the station, told the strange tale. The police were at once put on the alert and a considerable number of gentlemen also took part in the search for the benighted wanderers, until about noon of the following day, when intelligence reached Ootacamund that they had turned up at Kotagherry!—a place at least fifteen miles away from Otacamund.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A New Paint.—For the benefit of house-holders in hill stations and in the plains I send you the following receipt for a new paint. It is taken from the *California Farmer*, and as all the ingredients comprising the paint can be obtained in any Indian bazaar, I hope some one of your readers will manufacture it and send you the result. The receipt or recipe is as follows —Slack stone lime by putting into a tub, covered to keep in the steam; when slacked pass the powder through a fine sieve, and to every 6 quarts add a quart of rock salt, and a gallon of water; then boil and skim clear; to every 5 gallons of the liquid add pulverised al

AN INSURANCE CLAIM.

SASSOON V. PARIS.

This case raised a question as to the mode of proceeding to obtain evidence by interrogation of the parties abroad. The action was on a policy of insurance on a shipment of opium from Bombay, the claim being on a loss by fire. The action was brought in the name of the London firm of Sassoon and Co., and the interest in the opium was alleged to have been in them. The defendants, the underwriters, suggested that the London firm were not alone interested in the opium, that another party in Bombay was also interested, and that he ought to have been a co-plaintiff, the law of insurance requiring that all the parties interested in the goods should sue, and upon interrogatories to the plaintiffs they elicited this fact. The plaintiffs thereupon obtained leave to amend by adding this Bombay party; and on the other hand the defendants obtained leave to administer interrogatories to him, proceedings being stayed until he answered. The plaintiffs supposed that this meant the same interrogatories as had already been administered to themselves, and sent them out to him at Bombay. He answered those interrogatories, and his answers were sent home, but on their arrival the defendants said that these were not the interrogatories they had intended to administer to him; and that they had prepared interrogatories which had never, however, been delivered; and as these had not been answered they insisted that the plaintiffs could not proceed. The plaintiffs had obtained an order to send out commissions to examine witnesses at Bombay and Hong Kong, and desired leave to proceed *ex parte* on the ground that the order to answer interrogatories had been obeyed, whereas the defendants insisted that it had not, and therefore declined to join in the execution of the commission. Mr. J. C. Mathew, on the part of the plaintiffs, accordingly moved for leave to proceed *ex parte* on the commissions to Bombay and Hong Kong. The court granted a rule nisi—intimating, however, a doubt whether the plaintiff's course was not to proceed, leaving the other side to object if they were entitled to do so.

THE CIRCULAR ON RECRUITING.

(Army and Navy Gazette.)

It would, we believe, be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the Circular which has just been issued on the subject of Enlistment. By it the principle of short service in the Cavalry and Artillery is for the first time laid down, and probably, for some years at least, its provisions will remain unaltered. Quite apart from the intrinsic merit of the regulation now before us, the advantage of at last having something fixed and settled as regards the principles on which the Army is to be raised must be undoubted. For some years Recruiting has been much prejudiced throughout the kingdom by the great uncertainty which prevailed regarding its conditions. Recruits approached the recruiting sergeant with a vague dread of being entrapped into some service or corps which they had neither the intention nor the wish to join; of being turned adrift, perhaps, in a few years without pension or occupation; and, in fact, of embarking on a career in which there was no certainty either of advancement or of a livelihood. This unfortunate doubt and uncertainty which prevailed among the recruiting classes of the country was further aggravated by the policy of the late Minister-at-War. In place of laying down definite and distinct rules which had been matured after long and careful consideration, Regulations were issued that were avowedly tentative, and did not even profess to be permanent. Scarcely any period of six months passed that did not witness some change or another in the terms offered to the recruit, and although the main object of all these orders and counter-orders was to create a Reserve, no real Reserve existed or now exists, except on paper, or in the dim future, such as it appears to the official prophets. We, therefore, all the more gladly welcome any measure which will tend to place matters on a more secure and permanent footing, while at the same time we cannot but foresee that the difficulties in the way of forming a Reserve have still neither been overcome nor diminished. According to the Circular now before us "Recruits may be enlisted for long or short service in such proportions as may from time to time be directed by the Adjutant-General." We sincerely trust that recruiting may so improve as to place it in the power of the Adjutant-General to give such directions. Hitherto, we have been obliged to take what we could get and be thankful, leaving it for the recruit to select long or short service as suited him best. Long service for all branches of the Army is to extend over twelve years, whereas short service for the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers means eight years in the ranks and four years in the Reserve, and for the Infantry and Army Service Corps means six years in the ranks and six years in the Reserve. The Army Hospital and Colonial Corps are to be enlisted for long service only, and under certain conditions, and with the full consent of the individual concerned, an engagement for short may at any time be converted into one for long service. Similarly the power is retained to draft men, also with their own consent, after three years' service from the active Army to the Reserve, there to complete the entire period of twelve years, and subsequently to serve on for a pension. Enlistments for general service are still allowed, but are not compulsory. Recruits are permitted to select the service in which they are to serve, but in the Infantry of the Line they can only choose Brigades of sub-districts, not individual regiments. When, however, they are once enrolled in any individual regiment or corps recruits cannot be transferred to another, except with their own consent, or under certain conditions specially laid down. These are the main principles on which for the next few years the British Army will be recruited. On the whole perhaps, as an experiment, more could not have been done under the present circumstances; we cannot, however, say that we feel very hopeful. To anyone who carefully considers the conditions under which the English Army has to be raised and has to serve, difficulties innumerable present themselves in connection with short enlistment. Where compulsory service exists as in foreign countries, none but those who have attained their full strength and manhood will be accepted for the ranks. In Prussia none are eligible for military service until they have reached the age of twenty, and even then, unless they have apparently been fully developed into manhood they are put back for one or two years until they become older. How different it is in this country! Here we must take what we can get; if we restricted enlistments to those who had reached the age of twenty, recruiting, at all times slack, would practically almost cease, and the best class of men now obtained for the Army would be wanting. As a fact, at least two-thirds of the men enrolled in the Army are barely seventeen, and just about the time they become really fitted for the severe duties of their profession they are to be drafted into the Reserve. If this principle is carried out and is successful even beyond the most fervent hopes of its framers, more than half our active Army will consist of boys, avowedly unfitted to go on active service, and in a campaign only fitted to encumber the hospitals. Another difficulty again presents itself. How are the long and short service men to be combined and to serve together in the same regiment without serious embarrassment? Take the case of a regiment being ordered to an unpopular foreign station. The short-service men must, of course, remain at home, if only from reasons of economy, as regards their passage. How are the vacancies in the ranks to be filled up, by transfers, volunteers, or what? We cannot see how the Government can afford to send any short-service men to India, and if, as intended, the Army is eventually to consist mainly of short-service men how is India to be garrisoned? In the Infantry the difficulty may partly be overcome by transfers from one linked battalion to the other, as evidently contemplated in the regulations. But in the Cavalry and Artillery is the difficulty to be met—how are the Indian quotas to be carried out under such a system? Then again, we have yet to learn the manner in which it is proposed to lay our hands on the reserve men when they are wanted. What means will be taken to prevent desertions and personations; and how will the embarrassments of annual training as clashing with civil occupations be removed? In fact, the more we think over the matter the more hopeless appears the success of the Regulations now before us, and the greater appears to be the certainty that before long they will again be remodelled. The one condition essential to prevent failure is that there should be a superabundance of recruits. Then the authorities could afford to be particular; they could then decline to accept any but men of a useful age, and could control the enlistments for short or long service, according as the requirements of the Service might render necessary. We have, however, yet to see this superabundance of recruits, and until we do see it we must have our doubts. Similarly we are unable to solve the difficulty as to how service in India is to be reconciled with short enlistment, unless indeed we are to have a long-service Army for duty abroad and a short-service Army for duty at home. This principle, if once recognised, would involve a reorganisation almost as radical and far more complete than that attempted by Lord Cardwell. In conclusion, we can only say that, as the terms of service in their Armies have proved sources of endless difficulty to France, Russia, Switzerland, and, in fact, to every Continental Power, it is by no means surprising that even greater difficulties should have to be faced in England, where the varieties of service are infinitely greater, and the facilities of enlistment infinitely more limited. In fact, it is but a platitude to foretell that these difficulties will tax the powers of English statesmen for many years to come.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA.

(From the Times' Prussian Correspondent.)

BERLIN, May 23.

It being expected that under the new German law for the banishment of recusant ecclesiastics, the greater part of the Roman Catholic Bishops will be shortly compelled to leave the country, and that the diocesan Chapters will refuse to elect new Bishops during the life of the former incumbents, a law has just been enacted by the State Parliament of Prussia to provide for the administration of vacant dioceses in the kingdom. This law, which takes the direction of the Church out of the hands of the clergy, vesting it exclusively in the Government and parishes, may be regarded as a final blow dealt to the Papal cause. It will be promulgated in a few days, and runs as follows:—

"We, William, by the grace of God King of Prussia, &c., with consent of the two Houses of Parliament, enact what follows:—

"Clause I.—If a Catholic see falls vacant, those rights and ecclesiastical functions of the Bishop not relating to the administration of Church property shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this statute, pending the investiture of a new Bishop recognized by the State.

"Clause II.—Whoever may feel himself called upon to exercise episcopal rights or functions of the kind referred to in Clause I., shall be obliged to give written notice of his intention to the Governor-General of the Province in which the vacant see is situate. In this notice he shall be obliged to mention the extent of the rights to be exercised by him, and he is also to prove that he has been commissioned by his Church, and that he possesses the qualities specified in the law of May 11, 1873, as indispensable for the holding of any ecclesiastical office. He will likewise be expected to declare his readiness to swear fealty to the King, and obedience to the law of the land.

"Clause III.—Within ten days from the delivery of this communication, the Governor-General shall be entitled to protest against the exercise of the episcopal rights and functions claimed. Protest having been lodged, the Governor-General shall be entitled to refer the case to the decision of the Ecclesiastical Court within ten days, in accordance with Clause XVI. of the law of May 11, 1873. In the event of no protest being lodged, or of protest having been lodged but rejected by the Ecclesiastical Court, the person claiming episcopal rights will be summoned to take the oath referred to in Clause II, in the presence of the Governor-General, or a commissary appointed by him.

"Clause IV.—Whoever presumes to exercise episcopal rights or functions of the kind mentioned in Clause I. previous to taking the oath mentioned in Clause II. incurs imprisonment from six months to two years. The same punishment shall be inflicted upon the substitute or vicar of a Bishop if, after the see becomes vacant, he continues to exercise episcopal rights or functions, without having previously secured authority to do so in accordance with Clauses II. and III. Ecclesiastical acts performed by such a person shall have no validity in the eye of the law.

"Clause V.—Should any servants of the Church perform ecclesiastical functions by order of a Bishop not recognized by the State, or deposed by the Ecclesiastical Court, or by order of a person arrogating to himself episcopal rights or functions, contrary to the provisions of the law, or by order of a substitute appointed by such persons, they shall incur a penalty not exceeding 100 thalers, or imprisonment not exceeding one year. If any servants of the Church exercise episcopal rights or functions by order of persons disqualified to commission them, they shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to two years.

"Clause VI.—Upon an episcopal see falling vacant in consequence of a sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, the Chapter of the diocese shall be forthwith called upon by the Governor-General of the Province to elect a vicar. Unless the Governor-General be informed within ten days of a vicar having been elected, or unless the vicar elected takes the oath of allegiance within a fortnight after the expiry of the first ten days, the Minister of ecclesiastical affairs shall appoint a commissary to take charge of the property, real and otherwise, belonging to or administered by the see. Should any coercive measures be required to cause the said property to be handed over to the commissary, such measures shall be taken by the Governor-General.

"Clause VII.—The provisions of Clause VI. will be likewise applied if a vicar of a diocese should resign after the deposition of a Bishop previous to the investiture of a new Bishop recognized by the State; or if an episcopal see having fallen vacant in any other wise, episcopal rights and functions are exercised by persons not qualified under Clauses II. and III.

"Clause VIII.—The provisions of Clause VI. respecting the appointment of a commissary and the sequestering of the property will also come into force if a see is not within a year of its falling vacant filled by a Bishop recognized by the State. The Minister of ecclesiastical affairs will be entitled to prolong the term mentioned in the preceding passage.

"Clause IX.—All rights ordinarily exercised by the Bishop in administering property are transferred to the commissary, the cost of such administration being defrayed out of the Church funds. All rights and obligations connected with the property of the diocese are to devolve upon the commissary. He is to superintend the administration of the whole property of the diocese, both local and otherwise, as well as of any property destined for ecclesiastical purposes. The commissary shall require no special powers in dealing with third persons, his writ of office holding good in all like cases.

"Clause X.—The commissary's office comes to an end directly the administration is handed over to a vicar appointed in accordance with the provisions of this law, or a Bishop is installed and recognized by the State. The commissary is responsible only to the Governor-General of the Province. His accounts are to be controlled by the Supreme Chamber of Accounts, in accordance with the law of March 27, 1872, Clause X., Paragraph II. To none else shall he be obliged to render an account of his administration, or be held responsible.

"Clause XI.—The Governor-General of the Province shall publicly announce the appointment of a vicar or a commissary, giving the date of his instalment in office. He shall likewise announce the day of the expiry of his office. All such announcements to be made in the Royal Official Gazette, as well as in the journals of the diocese set apart for the publication of official advertisements.

"Clause XII.—Clauses VI. to XI. shall be applied, though the diocesan Chapter appoint a special commissary to take charge of Church property during the vacancy of the episcopal see, or though the Chapter itself undertake such administration. The like shall be the case, though a special Episcopal Board be in existence, for the administration of Church property.

"Clause XIII.—During the time that the diocesan property is being administered by a Government commissary, in accordance with Clauses VI. and VII., the patrons of livings entitled to nominate candidates will be authorized to fill up vacancies or to appoint vicars.

"Clause XIV.—If the patrons choose to avail themselves of the right conferred upon them by the preceding clause, the provisions of the law of May 11, 1873, come into play. If, disregarding these provisions, the patrons install clergymen without notifying their names to the authorities, they will incur the penalty denounced against the ecclesiastical authorities for the like offence in Clause XXII. of said law.

"Clause XV.—If, within two months from a living falling vacant, the patron does not nominate a vicar, or if within a year from the said term he does not fill up the living, his right passes on to the congregation. Similarly, the said right is to be exercised by the congregation in the case of all livings not having a patron.

"Clause XVI.—In the event of the congregation being entitled to exercise the said rights, the Burgomaster of the town or the Landrath of the county, at the petition of at least ten male members of the congregation of independent means, shall be obliged to summon a meeting of all male members of the congregation of independent means, to determine the appointment of a vicar or incumbent. The votes of the meeting are to be passed by majority, the rules of procedure being issued by the Governor-General of the Province.

"Clause XVII.—In the event of a valid election taking place, the meeting is to appoint a representative who is to install the new incumbent in his office. The action and responsibility of the said representative are regulated by Clause XIV.

"Clause XVIII.—If, in the cases specified in Clauses XIII. to XVII., protest is not raised by the Governor-General of the Province, or if, protest having been raised, it is overruled by the Ecclesiastical Court, the appointment of the incumbent shall be valid.

"Clause XIX.—Should an episcopal see have fallen vacant previous to this law coming into force, the provisions of this law will equally apply to the case.

"Clause XX.—The terms 'Bishop' and 'Episcopal' used in this law likewise apply to Archbishops and Prince Bishops, their sees, boards, dioceses, &c. The episcopal rights and functions referred to in this law include those properly belonging to the episcopal office as well as those delegated to it.

"Clause XXI.—The Minister of ecclesiastical affairs is charged with seeing this law executed.

"Given, &c."

What makes the above law so important is the transfer of the ecclesiastical power from the Bishops to the congregations—a change which lays the axe and to the root of the hierarchical system, and from the Infallible Pope carries us back at a leap to the independent communities of Apostolical times. It may be doubted, indeed, whether the momentous right conferred will be exercised by the parishes in the immediate future. Orthodox Catholics side with the priests, and will be in no hurry to elect pastors while such a procedure is denounced as heretical by the Pope; unorthodox Catholics, on the other hand, are too indifferent to care at all about the existence of priests. In the course of time, however, it is expected both parties will find it advisable to profit by the privileges newly vested in them. If orthodox people are once made to realize that the Pope has lost his power in this country, they will, it is anticipated, submit to the inevitable, just as they have done in Russia, whose Catholic Church was absolutely severed from Rome twelve years ago; while the moment this portion of the community sees things as they are, free-thinkers will have an interest, spiritual and otherwise, in the election of the working clergy. The active participation of both sections will probably be much quickened by the intention of the Government to propose the transfer of the diocesan property to the congregations directly they can be trusted with the responsibility. If Government Commissaries are to be appointed for the present to take charge of the funds of the Church, the only motive is to prevent zealous congregations from turning their money into St. Peter's pence. In the meantime coercion is to be made as lenient as possible. Of the punishments enacted in the above law none will be actually inflicted, it being intended to make the fullest use of the new German statute which permits of ecclesiastical offenders being banished the country directly sentence has been pronounced against them.

In the other German States no special laws like the above will be required, the Papacy not objecting in Bavaria, Wutemberg, &c., to the nominal supervision so stoutly opposed in Prussia. It is only this Protestant State which has united Germany and made the power of the whole nation subservient to what are called Lutheran purposes that the Vatican opposes.

ODDS AND ENDS:

FROM DR. ROBERT CHAMBER'S SCRAP-BOOK.

(Chambers's Journal.)

A Future Retrospect.—One day, a subject was suggested to me by Leigh Hunt—the barbarisms of the present age as contemplated from some supposable point in an improved future. There is here a fertile subject of thought. [The value of such an estimate of the present state of things would depend on the common-sense of the writer. The projectors of fantastic social and political theories would try to make out many things in the present age to be barbarisms that are not barbarous at all, but, on the contrary, rational and proper. Speculative writers, however, would be safe in imagining lamentations over the gross ignorance of large masses of people; the existence of an habitual criminal class; the prodigious sums spent upon intoxicating drinks; the waste of time on what some are pleased to call recreation, but which in too many cases is obviously demoralising idleness; the want of a correct knowledge of political economy, by which certain nations and colonies endeavour to enrich themselves by protective tariffs, which merely rob everybody all round; the attempts to reconstruct society by visionary schemes which history has again and again demonstrated to be futile and mischievous; vehement desires for legislative enactment to remedy evils only curable by moral consciousness and improved tastes and habits; the numerous deaths caused by neglect of sanitary arrangements; the cruel treatment of animals. All these, and some other points we could specify, might form a ground-work for a treatise picturing a future retrospect.]

A Cunning Shoemaker.—It would be a mistake to suppose that country people are excelled in cunning by the more alert population of cities. The very reverse, I believe, is the case. There is an ingenious meanness in the schemes of some country people—those in small towns in particular—which you could not find in a large city, where there is usually a more liberal style of thinking and dealing. A well-educated man with honourable feelings is no match for the low cunning which may be brought against him in dealings with a certain class of persons in rural districts. Sir Walter Scott knew this from experience, and illustrates the point in the *Antiquary*, where Jonathan Oldbuck is victimised by Johnny Howie, an illiterate bonnet laird. A specimen of low cunning in the case of Sandy S——, a shoemaker in a small town in the south of Scotland, comes to my recollection. He was a bachelor of advanced age who, by dint of pinching and screwing, had realised what he deemed a competency, and he resolved to retire from business. The very serious question, however, arose, how he was to procure payment of his accounts. His business had been the making of shoes for female servants in the country all around; the practice being, that when payment was made for one pair of shoes, orders were taken for another. Afraid to announce his proposed retirement, lest there should be any shortcoming in his receipts, a mean device was resorted to. Proceeding round the country as was usual at a certain season, he received payment from each individual debtor, at the same time taking fresh orders. But the orders were never executed! Sandy retired (not very honourably), on the result of his trick. We could hardly imagine a city tradesman resorting to so discreditable an expedient for winding up his affairs.

Family Likenesses.—In going through the picture-galleries of noblemen's mansions, one is often struck with family likenesses in different generations. Sometimes the general likeness is lost, and then it casts up again. You may trace a high forehead, a prominent nose, and piercing dark eyes for centuries. The soft features of George I. and II. are conspicuous in George III. and his descendants. Each of us may be said to possess some kind of likeness to one or other of our ancestors. The resemblance is more particularly marked in parts of the person. A man's hands may resemble those of his paternal grandmother, while his feet are exactly like those of his maternal grandfather. We are in some respects composed of bits of predecessors. What is equally curious, there are mental as well as physical resemblances. A man will occasionally find himself performing some act precisely as he remembers his father doing the same thing many years ago. The tracing of family likenesses may be made illustrative of history. A writer in *Notes and Queries* (1852), has the following remarks on the subject:—"Any one who knows the face of the present Duke of Manchester will see a strong likeness to his great ancestor, through six generations, the Earl of Manchester of the Commonwealth, as engraved in Lodge's *Portraits*. The following instance is more remarkable:—Elizabeth Hervey was Abbess of Elstow in 1501. From her brother Thomas is descended, in a direct line, the present Marquis of Bristol. If any one will lay the portrait of Lord Bristol, in Mr. Gage Rokewode's *Things Hoary dred*, by the side of the sepulchral brass of the Abbess of Elstow, figured in Fisher's *Bedfordshire Antiquities*, they cannot but be struck by the strong likeness between the two faces. This is valuable evidence on the disputed point whether portraits were attempted in sepulchral brasses.

Shyness is a curious peculiarity of some men, and the explanation of much that is dubious and obscure in their behaviour. It may arise from an inherent modesty and reluctance to intrude, from a sense of inferiority or a notion that people look down on you, in which case it is a kind of mistaken pride. It often happens that a man gets the reputation of being haughty or unsocial, when he is only shy. And unconquerable bashfulness oppresses him. When such a man is drawn into company—participating in the excitement of the hour, and having got over all the difficulties of the first address, he generally 'comes out.' Often we find him talkative and entertaining, so that strangers go away, saying: 'Well, there is one of the pleasantest men I have ever met with.' Strange it is next day to meet the same man in the street, and find him make an effort to avoid you, or at least to hurry past you with an awkward bow. Lord M., a person of this kind, always walked along the inner side of the pavement, with eyes groundward bent, as if anxious to escape observing or being observed. A person who is associated with him in duty every day for one half the year, has actually known him to cross to another side of the road on being approached, and endeavour to escape his notice by pretending to take an interest in something on the other side of the hedge. Men, on the contrary, who get the reputation of being forward, are often merely persons of strong animal spirits; these rendering them frank and bold in society, where, from their comparative rank, they are expected to be quiet and respectful.

Signing with a Cross.—Persons who cannot write, sign their name, as is well known, with the mark of a cross. Such mark, however, can be easily imitated, and how, in ordinary circumstances, are forgeries to be detected? In the following, picked from an American newspaper (1848), there is perhaps a solution of the difficulty. A wealthy merchant in Chili could not write, and he signed with a cross. A bill upon him with a forged cross, on being presented for payment, was refused. A lawsuit ensued. The judge before whom the case was brought asked the merchant how he could prove that the mark was a forgery. In reply, he said, the proof was a secret which he would reveal to him privately. He then explained, that in signing with a cross he drew the pen along the side of his thumb so that each limb of the cross was the side of his thumb in profile. The proof was deemed satisfactory. The holder of the bill was nonsuited.

Demands for Money.—The present might justly be called the money-seeking age. You are almost daily asked for sums of money for one object or other; such as public charities, the support of schools, churches, new varieties of hospitals, and testimonials to individuals. During the last week, I have had demands for two testimonials. There is positively no decency or sense of consideration in these applications. Everybody is supposed to be possessed of a mine of wealth, which may be drawn upon at pleasure. A worthy clergyman of my acquaintance tells me that if he were to give to all the demands made on him, nothing would be left to himself. Is not this loose practice of asking money from all and sundry something indefensible? In London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and other large centres of population, the system has become intolerable. Albert Smith, the novelist, has been so annoyed with the demands on him, that he has framed a reply in print, which he sends to applicants. Here it is: 'Mr. Albert Smith regrets that in consequence of the increasing applications to him for loans, subscriptions, and money generally, he must refuse Mr. ——'s application.' [We copy this from the Scrap-book, under date June 18, 1853, since which time the system of begging money by wholesale, far exceeding the old-fashioned practice of street mendicancy, has become an imposing modern institution.]

Adversity.—The 'school of adversity,' as it is called, may have some of the good qualities commonly ascribed to it; but it is far from meriting an unmitigated eulogium. Early discipline to inculcate habits of economy and industry is invaluable for chastening the character, and insuring success in many social departments; but years of pinching poverty and neglect, with nothing but hope to cheer, will often be found to have sad effects in rousing and producing an ungenial spirit. In those who, to external appearance, acted well in their depressed days, and manfully fought the good fight, may sometimes be traced an exacerbated spirit, which even good fortune fails to assuage. Great pliability, good-nature, and magnanimity of character are required to get fully over pungent recollections of unmerited contumely and suffering.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

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Do do 12 do do 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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